

TRYING TO AVOID EXTRA SESSION

HOUSE DEMOCRATS OFFER
COMPROMISE FOR SHIP
BILL

THE PRESIDENT IS DETERMINED

Will Press Senate Measure Even
to Point of Calling an Extra
Session.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A compromise proposal designed to extricate the administration ship purchase bill, from the deadlock that has blocked its passage in the senate, and to avert an extra session was put forward tonight by house Democrats through Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, chosen majority leader of the next house.

The new plan, which proposes the passage of the shipping bill as a temporary emergency measure, was developed at conferences on the house side of the capitol while the senate marked time with both opponents and supporters of the measure sparring for advantage. An adjustment of the senate tonight advanced the plans of the Democratic leaders to force a cloture rule that would end the determined filibuster.

Senator Gore's Bill.
As announced by Representative Kitchin, the compromise contemplates passage through the house next week of the bill suggested by Senator Gore with an amendment that would terminate the government's activities in the shipping business two years after the close of the European war. Despite President Wilson's announced determination to stand by the senate bill in its present form, Representative Kitchin said, house leaders, anxious to avoid an extra session, proposed to put this measure before the senate, and give the president an opportunity to accept it in the event of the failure of the pending bill.

The desire of both Republicans and Democrats to avoid an extra session, Representative Kitchin thought, plan sufficient support to get it through before March 4.

President Will Press Bill.
Representative Kitchin, Majority Leader Underwood, Representative Adams and other house leaders after conferring with President Wilson at the White House today, returned to the capitol with the assurance that the president was still determined to press the ship purchase bill even to the point of calling an extra session. House leaders told the president that they believed that an extra session would prove futile because the ship bill would fail to get a majority in the next house.

In the Senate.
In the senate, the day again was devoted to speeches and to informal conferences after numerous notices had been given of a cloture rule to limit debates. Senator Lea, of Tennessee, late in the day, gave notice of an amendment to the rules to provide for fixing a time for a vote on any pending bill, whenever the senate should sustain a declaration that obstructive tactics were being employed. Senator Norris, who gave notice several days ago of a rule to limit debate on a bill to three hours for each senator, had his amendment referred to the committee on rules which will meet tomorrow. An effort to pass some cloture rule will be made tomorrow.

Ship's Bill Opponents Helpless.
Democratic leaders expected that a motion would be made to take up the postoffice appropriation bill today, but in view of the cloture rule efforts and the fact that senate and house leaders were conferring on a plan to devise a new ship purchase bill, Senators Norris and Kenyon, who yesterday deserted the administration forces, refused to vote for any motion except one to adjourn. This left opponents of the ship bill helpless and they resorted to marking time.

Senate Takes Recess.
Senator Lodge spoke most of the afternoon, followed by Senator Newlands and Senator Dillingham. At 6 o'clock Senator Dillingham yielded to Senator O'Gorman, who moved that the senate take a recess until tomorrow. Senator Lea was on his feet at that time and gained recognition to give notice of his cloture rule. Senator O'Gorman renewed his motion and Majority Leader Kern moved that the senate adjourn. This was carried, 49 to 40. Five progressive Republican senators, Cummins, Cleveland, La Follette, Norris and Kenyon, voted to adjourn. All the insurgent Democrats except Senator Vandeman voted against the motion. The issue clearly was on the cloture movement, for if the senate had recessed no cloture rule could be in effect tomorrow.

Negro Denies Murder of Boston Sportsman

BRISTOL, Va., Feb. 11.—Clyde Stover, the negro arrested yesterday at Elizabethton, Tenn., charged with the murder of Alonzo Gardner in Florida, stated tonight that he left the Gardner brothers on the St. Johns river in Florida, and that they were both alive and well. He stoutly denied the murder of Alonzo Gardner. He refused to explain why he piloted the yacht back and disappeared from Florida, but said that he was innocent of any crime. The officers arrested him in a hut a mile from Elizabethton, near where he formerly lived. An effort to extradite him tomorrow.

Spot and Future Markets Named

Also Cotton Exchanges Whose Quotations May Be Used in Fixing
Commercial Differences Between Grades Delivered
on Future Contracts.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Spot and future cotton markets and the ten spot exchanges whose quotations may be used in fixing commercial differences between grades delivered on future contracts were designated by the department of agriculture today in rules for the operation of the new cotton law.

New York and New Orleans were named as the future exchanges, and the spot markets to adjust differences are Augusta, Ga., Boston, Dallas, Fall River, Houston, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery, Norfolk and Savannah. Other spot markets are Charleston, Galveston and Mobile.

The rules of the department define many of the terms employed in the new law, outlining procedure to be followed in the event of a dispute over dealings. Directions are given for filing answers to complaints and details are stated for the service of papers and findings.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR UNTIES THE TIE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

ment allowing voters in the country to enroll on written application and not have to sign the roll in person. Senator Padgett said the personal enrollment was the very heart of the rules of the party and adopting of the Laney amendment would cut the very essence out of the safeguards of the primary. He made a vigorous attack on the proposed amendment Senator Sinker said the putting in of this amendment would be a "getaway to fraud." Senator Christensen strongly defended the personal enrollment. An attack on the personal enrollment required of voters in the country was made by Senators Goodwin of Laurens, Wightman of Saluda, Senator Nicholson in charge of the bill demanded those who were attacking the personal enrollment of voters and in an emphatic manner excoriated the arguments which were attempted against personal enrollment.

Senator D. B. Johnson of Greenwood opposed personal enrollment.

UNITED STATES SENDS WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

In the circumstances to request the imperial German government to consider, before action is taken, the critical situation in respect to the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy forehanded in the admiralty maintained, which this government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this government understand the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

Only Right to Visit and Search.
"It is of course not necessary to remind the German government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which this government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this government understand the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

Not Open to Criticism.
"This government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the imperial German government at the same time with the proclamation of the German admiralty and takes this occasion to remind the imperial German government very respectfully that the government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unilateral action to which the German government believe the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has on the contrary taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those governments responsible in the proper way for any outward effects on American shipping which the acceptance of principles of international law do not justify; and that it, therefore, regards itself free in the present instance, to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

Violation of Neutral Rights.
"If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the crew of an American vessel, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two governments.

Would Hold Germany Responsible.

If such a deplorable situation

Specific directions are given for the submission of samples or bales of cotton or other exhibits and provision made for their disposition.

Several sections of the rules, which have been forwarded to all the markets, cover procedure for oral hearings and the consideration of costs and methods for paying them.

Definitions to be employed by the department in determining undesirable kinds and conditions of cotton were issued today by the office of markets. They include gin cut, reginned, repacked and false packed cotton; cotton of perished, immature and seven-eighths inch staple.

The announcement added that the department had found it impossible to establish standards of color largely because of a lack of suitable type material. For temporary use as guides, however, boxes of type will be issued for low middling blue tinged, low middling yellow tinged and middling yellow stained.

should arise, the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

Experts Americans to be Protected.
"The government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the greatest respect and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstanding may arise and no circumstance may occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the imperial German government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their property will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search, though their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German admiralty.

"It is added for the information of the imperial government that representations have been made to His Britannic Majesty's government in respect to the unwarranted use of the American flag for the protection of British ships.

Note to Great Britain.

"February 10, 1915.
"The secretary of state has instructed Ambassador Page at London to present to the British government a note to the following effect:

"The department has been advised of the declaration of the German admiralty on February 4 indicating that the British government had on January thirty-first explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The department's attention has also been directed to reports in the press that the captain of the Lusitania, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coasts in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines. Today's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the foreign office denying the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Serious Consequences May Result.
"The occasional use of a flag of a ports are true, the government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral power in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, does very respectfully point out to His Britannic Majesty's government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

Misuse of Flags Jeopardizes Neutral Vessels.

"The occasional use of flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality regardless of their flag which they may carry.

Objects to Use of Stars and Stripes.

"In view of the announced purpose of the German admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which His Majesty's government is said to intend to adopt would, if the declaration of the German admiralty be put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

"The government of the United States, therefore, trusts that His Majesty's government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the deceptive use of the flag of the United States in the

Father and Son Reading Letter From Home.



A German soldier who had served his time in the German army and reserves and then became in the natural course of events a member of the Landsturm, the organization for elderly men, was called on when the demands of the war required every man who could go to the battlefield.

His son had not even gone into the army because he was too young, but he, too, was called to the war.

The two were thrown into the same battle line and were able to see each other. This photograph shows the son reading a letter the father had just received from home. The father took it to him.

sea area defined in the German declaration, since such practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force.

"You will impress upon His Majesty's government the grave concern which this government feels in the circumstances in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zones declared by the German admiralty.

"You may add that this government is making earnest representations to the German government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German admiralty is put into effect."

Declared to Be Mentally Unwell

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Frederick Mors, former employee of the German Odd Fellows home at Yonkers, who confessed to having caused the deaths of eight aged inmates, and who was declared to be "mentally unwell" today by Bellevue Hospital alienists, was taken later to White Plains and locked up in the Westchester county jail. He is charged with homicide.

Following the report on his mental condition, Mors was taken to Yonkers before Coroner Dunn and examined briefly. He reiterated his statement that he killed eight inmates mentioned in his confession.

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Begins Serving Five Year Sentence

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—C. H. Raine, president of the Mercantile Bank, of Memphis, Tenn., when that institution failed last year, today began a five-year term in the federal prison here. Sentence was passed in the United States court at Memphis Wednesday after Raine had pleaded guilty to charges of misuse of the bank. The failure of the Mercantile Bank, a State institution, involved more than \$1,000,000.

Secretary Wilson Addresses Conference

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Secretary of Labor Wilson tonight told the South Carolina Development and Settlement Conference here of the effort his department is making to bring together "the jobless man and the manless job, the landless man and the useless land." The organization of zones for getting employment for persons who want work was explained. The sessions of the conference continue through tomorrow.

Announces Retirement.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Melvin W. Sheppard, probably the greatest middle distance runner ever developed in America and perhaps in the world, announced his retirement from competition as the result of injuries sustained in the New York Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden last night.

Classified Columns

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